A Weekly Democrate Newspaper - Devated to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, Bems, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861.

NO. 19.

DOCTORS' CARDS. Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA. Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above. CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C. Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, " Mocksville,

Archibald P. Carter, E Pittsboro', F. Dorsett, A great many others he been cured in North Carolina by the use of I Clopton's remedies. accompany all com-A three cent stamp m unications.

CURES GU RANTEED. J. A. CLOPTON. Address Huntsville, Ala. March 30, 1859. 38 ly.

MILO A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D., HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls. Office at Roseman's Store. April 22.

T HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians it find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmacuetical Preparations, Sur-Great care is exercised in the preparation of

Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, ing made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent im-provements in Pnarmacy. Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT. SURGEON DENTIST, SALISbury, North Carolina, has re-moved to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859.

Dr. W. H. HOWERTON. TAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN the town of Salisbury, offers his proonal service to the citizens of the town,

and surrounding country.

He, at all times, (unless professionally engaged,) may be found at the BOYDEN HOUSE. Salisbury, April 2nd 1861.

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FEMING

January 1, 1859. LAW NOTICE OBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND

merly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, for-

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina, W ILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STAN-LY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to January 1, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. K. SMITH & CO'S WHOLESALE

DRUG WAREHOUSE. No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET, And Nos. 466 and 468 North Second Street.

PHILADELPHIA. GEORGE K. SMITH & CO. MAHLON K. SMITH

Sept 18-ff A Book Bindery in Salisbury.

W. R. DICKS, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a Book Bindery in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business,

and by the style and prices of his work. Every Possible kind of Binding. Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music Blank Books, Mewspapers, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.

C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory man-

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his BOOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments he proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the A comfortable OMNIBUS runs and depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858.

J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FOR-

nish at short notice Colleges, Schools lemies and the public generaly with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest pri-ces possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap family Bibles. Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ev-er before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc. Also Pearce's large new map of the State of North Carolina. INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, apan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harson's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash. WALL PAPER

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest paterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, ect., etc. Orders of anything in his line solicited. alisbury N. C. February 19.

NOTICE!

BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. regularly executed to us by M. Hofflin, hereby give notice that all persons indebted to the said M. Hofflin must make payment to us or to our Attorney, L. Blackmer, on or be-fore the first day of June next; for after that be sued upon without reservation. All the claims due M. Hofflin will be found in the possession of either L. Blackmer or W. J. Mills.

The Goods remaining in M. Hofflin's Store
will be sold at Baltimore Cost.

HARZBERG & STIEFEL.

April 30, 1861. Goods for the Spring Trade.

E are now receiving a lot of new and de-sirable Goods for the Spring and Summer trade. Our stock will not be as large as on f. r. mer seasons, but will have a good assortment. We shall have a very handsome and select as-

sortment of all kinds of LADIES DRESS GOODS. and will offer inducements this season rarely offered in this market, and especially to cash buyers. We are desirous of closing out our stock this Spring and Summer, and for that

purpose offer goods at small profits.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our goods before purchasing.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK. Salisbury, April 2, 1861.

Spring Stock For 1861 8

HORAH & RAMSEY

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public in general, that they are now in receipt of the largest, most varied and CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods

That they ever had the pleasure to offer. These Goods have all been bought for CASH at greatly reduced prices and will be offered for Cash only at unprecedented low prices. Call and see them, hear prices, and judge for yourselves. In view of the uncertainty of every thing in business affairs in these revolutionary times,

THE CASH SYSTEM. Believing it to be the best for ourselves and our

friends.

All those having open accounts with us are requested to call without delay and close the same by cash or note.

HORAH & RAMSEY. Salisbury, April 30, 1861.

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED! Great Reduction in Prices. STRILL STRIKE

Off For Cash Only MCNEELY & YOUNG

WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced pri-ces for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us. COME AND SEE

MCNEELY & YOUNG.

We now make our last call on all person having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE. We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close McNEELY & YOUNG.

Superior Stock for Sale. FINE YOUNG JACK FOR SALE, OF A best Pedigree; 4 young North-Devon Bulls. Also Heifers in calf, by a Patterson Bull; South-Down Buck and Ewe Lambs, by my \$100 Buck, pure and fine at cheap rates.
W. B. HOLT.
Lexington, March 19, 1861. 11-6mos
Asheville News copy 6 months.

March 25th, 1861. NEW SPRING

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. comprising a rich assortment of all the latest

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. consisting in part of Silks, Bereges, Grenadines Berge Angisise, Mozambiques, Organdis, Chatleis; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examinationalso a full assortment of Bleached Domestics, Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c. A. MYERS, No. 4 Grantee Building, Salisbury, N. C.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHI-BITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, Octo-ber 15, 1851.

March 26, 1861.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July.
The number of pupils has been increased, each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the num-ber continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School. TERMS:

Board with washing, fuel and lights, \$50 Tuition in English from \$8 to \$17. Tuition in Latin \$5. Tuition in Music \$15 to \$20. Use of Instrument \$2.60. Incidental expenses \$1.(0.

For further particulars address A. D. WILKINSON.

BOYDEN HOUSE, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO IN-form his friends and the public that he has,

as agent for Wm. H, and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and busi-ness part of the city. The House and furni-ture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry pas-sengers to the Hotel free of charge. Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is cenveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't. Feb. 1st, 1860.

iquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the achoicest Brands, constantly on hand, and or sale by J. B. BEARD. HEAD-QUARTERS.

63d REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, April 19, 1861.

To the Officers of said Regiment:

Meet in Salisbury on FRIDAY the 10th of May next for drill and inspection. The captains of companies will have their companies in Salisbury and under arms by 10 o'clock the day following; and all companies without officers will report themselves at the same time and If you wish a Physical Invigorator, To the Officers of said Regim

By order of the Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Ad'jt

P. S. Captains will give their attention to section 1st. of the act, passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina which is as

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General As-sembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen yerrs, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North-Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militis of this State by the captaid of or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved April 23, 1861.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN named Trustees in an assignment made William Rowzee for the benefit of divers persons therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Rowzee in any right whatever, to settle the same with the un-ficreigned or with R. E. Love, Esq., at his of-dee, by the 1st day of May, 1861, or their ac-counts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. JNO. I. SHAVER,

March 5, 1861. BARREL STAVES WANTED

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels. Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early apllication to M. & E. MYERS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book 70-tf Oct. 23.

TONIC AND PILLS, A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER,

Fever and Ague, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES. Prevailing in a Malarious Climate.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Asothesary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbary, N. C. Price \$1 per Package. Six for \$5. April 16, 1861-15.

TOOTH-ACHE STOPPED IN ONE MINUTE!

Wyatt's Anodyne.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, falisbury, N. C. Price 20 cts. [April 16—15]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling, except for cash. His stock is, and will be kept full and com-

plete, at panic prices. W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE. W. H. WYATT hereby acknoledges under the present degression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year

have increased nearly 50 per cent. The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock-affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandys, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing. All pharmaceutical preparations prepared

and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night. SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General We kness and Indigestion, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, \$100 Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts. Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20 cts. Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts. Do Specific Pills, no tast or smell, \$100 Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption \$160 W. H. WYATT.

Druggist & Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Wyatts Specific Pills.

Cure permanently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are complete and gratifying Success.—Perfectly safe under all circumstance, alike for male and female and Intirely free from taste and smell. Price \$1. Sent by mail including five Stamps.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist & apothecary Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street. Salisbury N. C.

How to do GOOD, and save money, WYATT'S BITTERS. If you have Dyspepsia,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS. If you have Depressed Spirits,

Use WYATT'S BITTERS. If you have no Appetite,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS. If you have sick Stomach Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have paines in the Side, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you wish a Physical Invigorator,
Take WYATT'S BITTERS. Price 40 cts. Prepared by W. H WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street Salisbury N. C.

POSITIVE SALE

Valuable Real & Personal Estate.

April 2nd 1861.

TAVING determined to leave Rowan County for the N. C. White Sulphur Springs, I for sale all my property in Rowan County both real and person

Land, Town 'ots, Negroes, Stock Household and Kitchen Furniture. The land is in an improved state, and will be divided in small parcels, if desired, to suit purchasers. It is in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury and

500 Acres well watered and good houses on it.
Also for sale TWO COTTAGES on

main street, next to Dr. A. W. Long, and nearly opposite the Court House. The corner house occupied G. Roberts as a Grocery Store. Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, adjoining the same. Two houses and lots near the Lutheran grave yard; one on Shinny Hill. Several valuable NEGRO SLAVES, house servants, and elegant cooks—together with a great variety of other articles. I would sell any or all of this property privately, but unless sold before May Court it will positively be sold to the highest bidder, of which due notice will be given by hand bills. Determined to sell out and no mistake.

Salisbury March 28, 1861. For particulars and terms, in my absence, apply to Wm. A. Walton or Wm. M. Barker, my authorised agents.

April 2

18-ts.

Fine Shirts and Collars. If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars
a call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row

HEAD QUARTERS, 63d, REG-MENT.--TO THE COMMISSIONED officers of said Regiment, by order of his Excel. lency, the Commander in Chief, an election will be held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 27th day of April next for Major General of the

Appear at said place armed and equipped as a private at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

B. R. MOORE, Col. Commandant. B. P. BESSENT, Adjutant. March 19, 1861.

Guano Swan Island FOR SALE BY SPRAGUE BRO'S.

better fertilizer for the culture of Tobac-co, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its SPRAGUE BRO'S. 11-tf LAND FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improve-ments. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy. JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos FARM FOR SALE. THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 180 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, on the Bridge Road, now known as the McLelland place. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings on the land. Terms made easy. Persons desiring to

purchase will please apply to.
A. HENDERSON. Salisbury Sept. II, 1860.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN REceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also Now York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country pro-duce. SPRAGUE BRO.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CEWING MACHINES .- We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added R. & A. MURPHY.

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of Upper Leather and Calf Skins, for sale by J. B. BEARD.

TOWN ORDER. It is hereby ordered that the Town PATROL of Salisbury, have discretionary power to arrest and lock up in the Calaboose any person, white or black, who my be found in the streets of Salisbury after dark, who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct or be unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and any person so committed to be brought before me for further proceedings on the following morning.

JNO. I. SHAVER. INTENDANT. May 7, 1861.

Trustees Sale of Land.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PROCEED TO sell in the county of Davidson, on June 7th, 1861; a tract of Land belonging to Lewis Grubb.—
This tract of Land lies on Swan Creek, near the Salen. Road, about twelve miles from Lexington, and adjoining William McBride and others. It is Wood Lend, very well timbered, good water, with one cabin on it.

GEORGE BECK, Trustee. May 7th, 1861.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED, AT CONSIDERABLE labor and expense, have prepared to accommodate, at these excellent Springs this season, from 25 to 30 boarders. These Springs are situated in Caldwell County, about seven miles from Hickory Tavern, at which place visitors to the Springs will leave the railroad. We will open for the reception of boarders on the 15th June next, from which time every accommodation will be extended to render those who visit these excellent waters comfortable.

Conveyance can readily be procured from Hickory Tavern to the Springs.

Day Boarders will be charged \$1.50 per day.

Boarders by the week, payable at the end of the week, will be charged \$6,00. A reasonable deduction will be made in families for children and servants.

FLOWERS & CO.

May 7-6t-pd.

WANTED. FOR THE ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, IN-

FANTRY AND CAVALRY OF THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. 2.500

Inteligent, active young men. Pay from day of enlistment at from \$1200 to \$21 00 per month. Rendezvons at Sal:sbury. N. C. ROBERT C. HILL, Corps of Artillery. C. S. Army, General Recruiting Off

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT. MAY 7. 1861. Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES-	MULASSES:
dried 50 to 1 00	Sugar house, 60 to
BACON-	Common, 40 to
Hams, 121 to 13	NAILS. 5 to
Sides. 121	NAILS, 5 to OATS, 35
Hog Round, 121 13	LINSEED OIL:
BEEF. 4 to 5	per gallon, 1 00 to 1
	TANNERS Oil:
BUTTER, 12 to 20	per gallon, 75 to 1
CANDLES:	POTATOES:
Tallow, 15 to 20	Trich. 40 to
Adamantine, 23 to 30	Sweet, 65 to
Sperm, 40 to 50	RAGS, 2 to
COFFEE:	SALT:
Bio. 00 to 00	Sack. \$325
CASTINGS, 4 to 5	Bushels, 100 to 0
COTTON, 9 to 10	SHEETING:
Cotton yarn, 90 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4, 81 to
CORN. 80 00	SUGAR:
FLOUR:	Brown, 8 to
per 100 lbs 4,00 0000	Loaf, 14 to
per bble 790 8.00	Clarified, 104 to
FEATHERS, 30 to 35	TALLOW, 10to
IRON:	TORPENTINE, 87 to
	WHEAT, 150 1

[Frem the Louisville Courier.] THE INTENT OF THE ADMINIS-TRATION.

Whatever else Mr. Lincoln may be, he cannot with justice be charged, in connec-tion with his policy, with being a "guilty

From the day of his nomination for President to the present hour he has uttered no word, written no line, did no act upon which a reasonable hope could be based that he would adopt a policy or pursue a course differing materially from that which has involved the country in war. It is true, he has promised peace; but every promise has been accompanied with a declaration of what he would do; and every ery such declaration has amounted to a

proclamation of war against the South. In a carefully considered speech at In-dianapolis, on his route to Washington City, he announced distinctly that under his Administration the United States would attempt to "hold and RETAKE its forts and other property, and COLLECT THE REVENUES" in the seconded

States. All along the route he asserted the same

In his inaugural address he said the Chicago platform, to prevent carrying out which the Louisville Journal had long before said all Southern men would unite, was a LAW to him and his party, and re-peated that he would "hold, OCCUPY, and POSSESS" the forts and public property in the Confederate States, using such force as might be necessary to do this and collect the duties in their ports.

And the Black Republican statesmen and newspapers throughout the North all understood his position and foresaw and approved his action.

If the people of the Border Slave States have been hoodwinked and deceived, led into a position unworthy of them, and from which they may be safely extricated only by union and decision and courage, the fault is not Lincoln's, who told them in advance what he would do, and has contin-ually reminded them of his intentions, but of those leading men among them who have by adroit and persistent misrepresentation, suppression of important facts, and skillful perversion of language inspired false hopes and lulled them into a fatal se-

In the mode of carrying out his perfidious policy the President has unquestionably "dissembled," equivocated, stooped to tricks which no brave man would consent to or even think of, and been guilty of practices disgraceful in an American officer and which impartial men all over the world fortifications of the rebels being situated will justly denominate infamous.

The movement on Charleston was not cuddenty conceived or hastily carried into execution. The object was war; the pre-text that it was only to supply a "starving garrison" was a wretched falsehood devis-ed to excite the sympathy of the Northern people and unite them against the South; and the hope was that the Confederate ar-my could thus be compelled to fire the first gun, which they believed might be used to justify the course determined upon.

For weeks fleets were being manned troops provisioned and equipped, and all the means of war prepared, in order to carry out a definite and fixed plan previously agreed upon for the relief of Anderson
and the reinforcement of Sumter—for the inauguration of a war, the responsibility for which they now attempt to fasten on the South, because Beauregard fired the

first gun! To show that this movement was deliberately conceived, maturely considered, and carefully "planned," we append the fol-lowing extracts from an elaborate article in the New York Tribune of Thursday, April 11th, which paper, in view of the feet that four of its editors have been appointed to office since the 4th of March, may be presumed to have known the designs of the Administration, if it was not altogether correct as to the details of the "plan" to the existence of which it certifies:

The expedition oppears to have been planned with special reference to the necessity of fighting the provisions and re cnforcements into the forts.

Extensive preparations have been made, and large sums of money expended by the Rebels, but almost exclusively with reference to the reduction of Fort Sumter, and to prevent vessels from reaching the fort by the usual channels of the harbor. To fortify the entire coast so as to prevent the landing of opposing forces either above or below has not to any great extent entered into their plans. There are batteries at different points up and down the shore, but a few shots and shells from a vessel of war would allence them, and the landing of soldiers would be a comparatively easy matter. We may conclude that in case the introduction of provisions into the fort is resisted with determination, the operations for relieving the garrison will be comprehensive and complete. No doubt the plan has been matured with skill and with a for relieving the garrison will be compre-hensive and complete. No doubt the plan has been matured with skill and with a thorough knowledge of all the situations, and that it will be executed with the sagacity and bravery we are accustomed to find in our army.

The sending out of so many steamers, of light draught, heavily armed, like the ions, with Harriet Lane and Pawnee, indicates that or coal. the batteries on the islands that form the lips of the Charleston harbor are to be engaged in front, while it is evident from the shipment of boats and other appointments for landing men through the surf, together with the considerable number of howitzers for launches, that a large force is to be anded to attack these batteries in the flank. To withstand such an attack the rebels are but ill-prepared. While of field batteries they have none whatever, their numerous infantry would offer but poor resistance to the terrible flying artillery which forms so peculiar a feature in the expedition that has just left our harbor. Numbers would There is nothing in the annals of the same of the annals of the same of the TORPENTINE, 87 to 00 but add to the slaughter of the opposing but add to the slaughter of the opposing forces, who have only siege batteries to resist attacks by sea, and neither breast to by 12 32 25 to 0 0 0 3 works nor other protection on their flank.

All. Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING BATES

One square (16 lines) one insertion. Each subsequent insertion .. One square one year..... Quarter of a column one year..... Half a column one year..... Longer advertisements in the same prop

Their men unquestionably possess any on ceivable amount of dash and daring, but these qualities will not enable them to

tion. No discount on above prices.

one mile from the city, and two and five-eighths miles from Fort Johnson, which is two and a quarter miles from the city, Fort Sumter and which line the outer harbor, may be said to be practicable, the inlets referred to being defended by batteries that can readily be silenced. The possession of these inlets, in case it becomes necessary to force a way to Fort Sumter, will no doubt enter into the attacking plan. tacking plan, whose main features, is a probable, will be the silencing of the batteries on Morris' and Jarvis' Islands by on the two sides of the harbor, their forces will be weakened by division. Communication between the two sides, as well as the concentration of their forces on either,

Here, then, we have the most influential organ of the Administration in America affirming the determination of the Governaffirming the determination of the Government to coerce—to wage war against—the people of South Carolina, and giving in advance the details of the plan agreed upon for the reduction of Charleston. And yet, when war is thus begun, with hypocritical regrets the complaint is made that the "rebels fired the first gun," and by this cowardly device it is sought to fasten the responsibility for all the bloodshed that must follow on the South!

Administration, we quote the following from the New York Daily Express, the organ of the late Bell and Everett party in that State, of Friday, the 12th: THE FEAST OF BLOOD

—as prepared by the Garrisons, the Gris-leys, the Giddingses, now for twenty years, seems about to be taken. The grouns of the dead and the dying, the mangled limbs, the sighs of widows and of orphans, will, doubtless, soon respond to "the irrepressible" conflict' started by Abolitionism, and fomented and adopted by Republicanism.
"I can imagine (said Wendell Phillips) the scenes of blood. They are dreadful; but I do not shrink from the sentiment that there are scenes of tremendous hor-ror, which I could smile at by Mercy's

The secret of the Administration, as ed The secret of the Administration, as cathe intent of the Armada, started from here Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, seeing to have been very well kept by the Army and Navy officers—but a Republican journal, "blowed" it, and has thus thoroughly put South Carolina on her guard, at least 48 hours, if not 68, or 72 hours, before the Expedition can well rendezvous there. Expedition can well rendezvous there.

The politicians have blabbed, and expected the Army and Navy officers to the public the Army and Navy officers to the public the Army and Navy officers. of South Carolina preparation. Indeed, we (the Express) have details of the mode and manner in which the debarkation is programme of the campaign, we may add, has been for some time agreed upon, and the belief of success is not fully indulged in, even by those engaged in it, beyond their conviction, that in the onset they can throw into Fort Sumter condensed provisions, with the means for fuel,—if not wood ions, with the means for fuel, -if not we

The plan was agreed on, the means col-The plan was agreed on, the means collected, the expedition started, and yet no hope was entertained of its success! Why, then, it may be asked, was the movement made? The design was to inaugurate war! A conflict was to be forced; defeat was to be encountered; the lives of Major Anderson and his men were to be put in peril, only that the war might be opened to call out the militis of the Free States

these qualities will not enable them to stand before the field batteries that won Palo Alto and Resaca, which decimated the scarcely less chivalrous and infinitely better appointed and drilled Tampico regiments, scattering them like chaff before the frightful discharges of the Ringgold battery, the same that will be used in opening the way of relief to Fort Sumter. The eminent Soldier, who has Planned the expedition, has had full benefit of the complete knowledge of the surroundings of Charleston, which may be obtained at Washington. He, no doubt, understands thoroughly that there are inlets or waterpassages to the rear of Sullivan's Morris',

passages to the rear of Sullivan's Morris', and Jarvis' Island, through which, at high tide, vessels of considerable draft can pass on the one side connecting Cooper, and on the one side connecting Cooper, and on the other Ashley river, with the open on the other Ashley river, with the sea; so that although Major Anderson may command the harbor, communication between the batteries of the rebels and the city will not thereby be cut off. The possession of these inlets or passes will therefore become important; not alone, however, completely to cut off the enemy'rear, but, it may be, for the introduction of Federal troops, and subsequent opera-tions. Through these channels the city of Charleston, and the inner harbor, may readily be reached. All the fortifications of the rebels are situated on the outer harbor, which is one mile from the city. and two and five-eighths miles from Fort Sumter, except Castle Pinckney, which is

and less than one mile from Fort Sumter. Castle Pinckney is really of no great 40count, and should it become necessary same may, in a great measure, be said of Fort Johnson. The gaining of an entrant to the inner harbor without encountering the cordon of the batteries directed again vessels in front and land forces in the flank, while Fort Sumter bestows its attention on Fort Moultrie and the adjacent mortar battery on Sullivan's Island. The

may readily be prevented.

must follow on the South! In further proof of the intention of the

and a pretext so given the Adminis

MESSAGE

PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of these States to which it was referred. To in augurate the government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections sh be held for the designation of the officers to ad-

There is every reason to believe that at n distant day other States identified in political princ ples and community of interests with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy; giving to its typical constellation increase splendor-to its government of free, equal and sovereign States, a wider sphere of usefulness, and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpet-

It was not, however, for the purpose of makduty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The dec-laration of war made against the Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States in his Proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have re-sulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to colonies on this continent, a common mation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league of friend-ship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to ash other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any ther pretence whatever.'

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their contract the several States made explicdeclaration, in a distinct article that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and ight which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in a treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name, recognized to be independ-

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedi-ence to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a Convention "for the sole and erpress purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was, by the delegates chosen by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submi 'ed to the several States ratification, as shown by the 7th article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the Convention of nine ing the same."

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting on to the singular and marked cautio with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and na-tion; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true characterthat of a compact Between independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however,

omitted the clause already recited from the articles of confederation, which provided, in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the then invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into ar abandonment of their cherished principle and they refused to be satisfied until ame were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt the reservation, by the s, of all their sovereign rights and powers; not expreasly delegated to the United States by

the Constitution.
Strange indeed must it appear to the impar tial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has per-sistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a National Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the tlessings o liberty and independence against foreign aggression has been gradually perverted into a ma-chine for their control in their domestic affairs the creature has been exalted above its creatures; the principals have been made subordina'e to the

agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preance in the National Congress, self interponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control: they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrup-ted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom, which he plainly deems to be underiable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a country and the State in which it is situnted and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his of war against these Confederate

In addition to the long continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southerr States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of en riching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interest of such ent magnitude, as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was

impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognised in the Constitution, property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the scenpe of the slave. The increase in the num-ber of slaves by further is portation from Afri-

ca was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior t a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the

owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government. The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at he South. Under the unrestricted free interourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitut onal authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from them-

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number suffcient to give their representatives a controling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was in-augurated, and gradually extended. A con-tinuous series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of dis content and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscoud the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obli gation and religious duty; men were taught it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted t cure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of the discharge of other pressing official duties slaves were mobbed, and even murdered in the organization of his Administration, before open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the North-ern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the

recovery of their property.

Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the Common Councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their in-

slaves to a condition of inferiority.

Finally a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave the public domain, acquired by ail the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; or surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited; of thus tendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and pedition whose destination was concealed, only mfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000. had augmented in number from about 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they have been elevted from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction

Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelicration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the development and continuance of which the labor of American slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which for med nearly three fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and become absolutely necessary to the

wants of civilized men.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven, by the conduct of the North, to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what easures were best adopted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs as of is obvious, that under the law of nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations endent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful can-vass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political

The principles thus emphatically announced mbrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained ly overwhelming majoriies of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1825, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well

established, and so necessary for self preserva-tion, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances, resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States and disse ction with the other States of the

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves by new arti-cles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the Conventions of the several States. with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new government in all its departments; the functions of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayed, not merely in a cheerful sequiescence, but in not merely in a cheerful sequiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the Government of the Uni-ted States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self government, peace,

happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this Gov erament and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assem-bled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of commission-ers to be sent to the Government of the United States "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

It was my pleasure as well as my duty to co-

operate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the resorted between the communication of the commun to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished

hopes of peace were unattainable.
On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the instigation of a friendly intermediary, doing the instigation of a friendly intern more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President, who had just been inaugurated, for engaging his attention in the object of their It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their inter-

est nor their wish to make any demand which

is not founded on strictest justice. nor do any act to injure their late confederates." To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval the commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intern stitutions; the transaction of public affairs whose high position and character inspired the was impeded by repeated efforts to usupr powers hope of success, and through whom constant pose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of infariaria. further, that no measure changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States especially at Fort Pickens, was in contempla tion, but that in the event of any change of in-tention on the subject, notice would be given States from all participation in the benefits of to the commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our commissioners in Washington. For proof of this I refer to the annexed documents, marked-taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole ountry, as well as that of our Commission was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in In the meantime, under the mild and genial New York and other Northern ports. These preparations commenced in secrecy. for an exthe 5th 6th and 7th A; ril, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies soiled from Northern parts, bound Southward. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official commun'cation of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 25th of the previous month, from which it ap-pears that, during the whole interval, whilst the commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the Presilent of the United States had determined to old no intercourse with them whatever: to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances, in order to prepare se-cretly the means for effective hostile oppera-

That these assurances were given, has been vir That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose, to use force, if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards the Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied the notice. According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing which accompanied the notice. According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th of April, yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any mile. itary movement, the notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 3th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive.

That the manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the com-mander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would ab-stain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces, un-less first attacked. This proposal was refused, and the conclusion was reached that the design of the United States was to place the besieging forces at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced.

This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gellant officer; and, although the bombard-ment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls until after the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in be-ing spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the ficet, in abstaining from the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the report of the Secretory of War, and the papers which ac-company it, for further details of this brilliant af-

fair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldiery qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston.— For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against shem by the very Gevernment which they had established for their protection.

They had beleagured it for menthe—felt entire confidence in their power to expture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had erowed their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower h's fig. All the manifestations of exoltation were checked in his presence.

Their commanding general, with their cordial In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-

approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that would wound the sensibilities of the commender of the fort.—
He was permitted to refire with the honors of war, to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel in which he embarked, with the highest mark of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people, and of this Government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme

received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than four millions of people—and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of squrre miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinations. nations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law."

He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand

He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a posse comitatue in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, "not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds" situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective

abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this sigular document, one point was unmistakeably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war, which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication netween that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy.

Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, nd Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the pow-er assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclama-

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in secordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue a proclamation inviting applications from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will conver with the in the capital that is the children to the constitution. will concur with me in the opinion that, in the ab sence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be emi nently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States 'the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare.— I carnestly recommend the passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already

I cannot close this review of the acts of the gov-ernment of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President, under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confed he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and throatens to punish as pirates all per-sons who shall molest any vessel of the United Summer I will be a vessel of the gov-ernment. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States.

Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermina-tion on both sides, by treating as pirates, open en-emies acting under the authority of commissions emies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such pro-clamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the orrors of the conflict it seems to invite. For the details of the administration of the dif-

ferent departmen's, I refer to the reports of the secretaries which accompany this message. The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners, who have been sent to England, France, Russia, and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our re-cognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other Enropean powers, in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that Commissioners, or other diplomatic agents, should also be sent at an ear'y period to the independent American pow-ers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and carnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations

for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public au-Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Nirginia that she had wi hdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richnond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of States, and so dear to the hearts of th her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become

The convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia adopting the provisional constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have settifactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and, by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department regulations have been devised, and put into execution, for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of the revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchanding passing through the Codfeder-

and merchandine passing through the Codfeder-ate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indiour territory. As fast as experience shall indi-cate the possibility of improvement in these regu-lations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstruc-

exception of those of Mississppi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In two States, just named, the gentlemen confirmed as Judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the fall enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien or enereafter be assigned by persons not alien or ene

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated.— The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Con

under the law exclusively to citizens or our Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular, volunteer, and provisional, raised and called for under the several act of Congress, their organization and distribution Also, an account of the expenditures already made and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, rendered by room

Also, an account of the expenditures are tany and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, rendered by recent events. I refer to his report also for a fu'l history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the common defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States.

There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Phillip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigences of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be nee'ed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress can be confidently appealed further force should be needed the wisdom ampatriotism of Congress can be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or con-struction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named te "Sumter" and "Machree," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleans with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, caunon shot, and shell, with a view to encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensable for our ufacture of these articles so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as

possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and laboratory for preparation or ordinance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of incoming the provision of the payment of these pages.

vali | pensions to our citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States have been deprived of their claim against the Govern-ment of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pen sioners, as well as those of the army, whose claim can scarcely exceed seventy thousand dollars per

The Postmaster General has already succeeded n organising his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 186!, o ven sooner, if desired by Congress. The various even sooner, if desired by Congress. books and circulars have been prepared, and mea-even taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage sures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and a rangement of his clerical force, and asks for its in-An auditor of the Treasury for this departmen

is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his bureau. The great number and mag nitude of the accounts of this department, require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenue of this department are collected and disbursed in modes per the contract of the con culiar to itself, and require a special bureau to se-cure a proper accountability in the administration I call your attention to the additional legislation

required for this Department to the recommendaion for the changes in the law fixing the rates of cortain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him

that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organizations of the States, provision is made for brigadier-general. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the general selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the general of the that additional rank be given to the general of th Confederate army, and concurring in the policy of laving but one grade of generals in the army of the Confederacy. I recommend that the law of this organization be amended, so that the grade be that To secure a thorough military education, it

deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and at-tached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fi I also call your attention to an omission in the

law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact,

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of railroads of the Confedency, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city and not only reduced layerly the rates hereto. city, and not only reduced largely the rates hereto fere demanded for mail service, and conveyance o troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rate in the bends of the Confederacy, for the purpose of in the bends of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have, in every instance, greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defence, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troop is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrin from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birth-right of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, undiminished to their

right of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, undiminished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant erops. The fields of grain, which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sichle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period the senson has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone, that those who never held power over us, shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direct extremity.

The moment that this pretension is abandoned the sport will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of smitty and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right of freedom, independence and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

New Yonn, May 5.—Companies from the interior of the State are constantly arriving. The envelopment in this city confinues with spirit; but some dissatisfaction is expressed at the delay in

J. J. STEWART, W. L. SAUNDERS, Pro's

SALISBURY, N. C. TURSDAY. MAY 7, 1861.

Delegates to the State Convention We are authorized to announce Maj. JAS. E. KERR and RICHARD A. CALDWELL, Esq., andidates to represent Rowan in the State Convention.

We are authorized to announce OBA-DIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce J. S. MY-ERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

THE NEWS.

It is said that Maryland is over-awed, and that Federal troops have been permitted to pass through Balt imore on their way to Wash-

It is said that the Southern forces will be compelled to give up to the Federal troops shut. Yet, have we never begun to ad-The reason is that they are not able to hold

Hon. John E. Ward, late U. S. Minister to China, arrived at his home in Savannah on Tuesday last.

It is reported that Andy Johnson, since returning to his home in Greenville, Tennessee, has expressed a desire to die. Troops are still pouring in to Washington from

all quarters of the North and North West. Maj. Anderson left Philadelphia for Washington on the 3d instant.

The following bills have been passed in the late extra session of the Legislature.

A bill authorizing County Courts and Corporations, to levy a tax for the support of their own soluiers. A bill requesting the Governor to retain in

the same offices the military of the State, who held commission under the U. S. Government. A bill removing the tax from weapons of personal defense—such as pistols and bowie knives. A bill repealing the statute which requires an oath of officers to support the constitution of

The ladies of Savannah have made 7,000 ball cartridges within a few days past.

There are now 2,500 volunteers under arms at Nashville, Tenn., and ready to march at a moments' notice. The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall,

Messrs. Sharpe, Worth, and Joe Turner, voted AGAINST the Convention bill. All the other

members of the Legislature for it.

President Davis' Message. We, to the exclusion of nearly every thing else to-day, give in full President Davis' Message. It is an able document, and well worthy the head and heart of the statesman, scholar, and soldier, from which it emanated. We hope our eaders will excuse the small type in which it is

Delegates to the State Convention. Pursuant to an act of the extra session

of the Legislature there will be an election held on Monday, 13th instant, at all the precincts in Rowan county, for the purpose of electing members to represent the county in a Convention of the people.

We take it for granted, as the people are almost a unit on the question of secession, and the necessity of immediately uniting the destruction of all that is pernic our destiny with that of the Confederate uncalled-for, unreasonable in Lite would do more good. States, that there will be no Union Candidates brought out. Party is not to be thought of in this matter-all the people to but a few things. In fifty, yea, in a demand is competent and deliberate men: hundred years, the most active and steady and we are glad to have the pleasure of announcing at the head of our column this week, Jas. E. Kerr and Richard A. Caldweek, Jas. E. Kerr and Richard A. Cald-gle ear could not receive a broken dose of well, gentlemen who are in every way wor-five words from the lips of each and every thy to be the representatives of the people mouth-piece of an orator. of Rowan in this important crisis. They are for the secession of North Carolina as a necessity, and as a means of self-protest by the mile—refuse this, that and the necessity, and as a means of self-protec- other, and then refuse a part of what you tion. Virginia and Tennessee have seee- first obtained, and, now and then, very ded, and North Carolina must unite her scrutinizingly, pick up a grain of gold. destiny with the Southern Confederacy, or ready. Begin anew. Sternly and severeremain as a foreign nation to those States. ly relying on its truth, map out your fu-ture course of mental acquisition as fol-If she unite her destiny with them, she will thereby gain their assistance, which is lows: of the greatest moment in protecting her rights against the Abolitionists. Since all the Northern States have declared a war of Next, get the Bible. extermination against the South the advo-

absolutely Tom-foolery; and we hope that no citizen of Rowan county will vote f eny condidate who is not for the imm ate secession of North Carolina and a fire and abiding union of the Southern State We do not know that there will be an candidate brought out by the late Unio party. We hope there will not be, as it calculated to produce division of feeling which should not be tolerated now-but there be, the people ought to be very on ful to ascertain their exact position bef

Since the above was put in type, we h learned that the old parties, known as Southern Rights and the Union p hold a meeting at the Court House on 7th insteat for the purpose of non

voting for them. We know that Mes

the present question, and will be sup

Kerr and Caldwell are perfectly right

Fort Johnson commanded by Cal P. Jones of the Confederate States my. L'ent Samuel Reeves has been pointed Adjutant, H. C. Jones, Jr., Post Quarter Master, Eli Pearson Assistant Quarter master.

The Angle-African. Some fiend of New York has dared to inself our better feelings and sense of decessy. by sending us the above named filthy, incensheet. No matter that we have ever seen in the form of a newspaper is equal to it, in vulgar vituperative, billingsgate slang, and bellicos braggadocie. It is perfectly revolting to the better feelings of a refined people. It bears the motto, ENANCIPATION OR EXTERNIBATION, and breathes the fell spirit of devils incarnate ly the evil spirit has taken possession of the

people of the North. We are requested by the Postmaster to tate that the Southern Mail will close precise ly at 4 o'clock, P. M.; the Northern and Western at 9 o'clock, P. M. The above will be strict ly adhered to.

[Written for the Banner.] THE EVILS OF ELOQUENCE

Who has not read the praises of Dem thenes'? Yet, have we seldom been told that he had better have kept his mouth mire as often as we have repeated the trite and truthful maxim :- "Silence is the best

Apropos to the aforesaid, let us compose a new maxim thus :- "Confusion i worst of all the Evils.

The earth, had it remained in its prim unorganic state of chaos, would have be worse than no earth at all. "Order is Heaven's first law." How soon an archangel's experiment of a revolution produc a devil and a hell! One atom of creation seriously misplaced, would set the sun to reeling like a drupken man. And if an unbalanced physical universe becomes legally reduced to nothing, the orderless and over-stocked mind cannot be less liable to ruin, by the same sure and stupen

A mixed mass of idle repetition chaos of books, sermons, speeches and din-ning discord of all sorts, written and speken, is constantly being forced upon the world of mind. Trash-trash-trashbushel of chaff to a grain of wheat. Oceans of sound with a few very small pebbles of sense at the bottom. Reams of paper—barrels' of ink, to tell us "who killed Cock-Robin," or to weigh the momentons "difference betwixt twee-dle-de-dum and twee-dle-de-dee."

What must be the effect? My judgment shall answer :- Ruin, inevitable

An idea, partially received or murdered by a bad digestion, is worse than no idea at all. Some heads are like bone-yarde, has arrived at New York. The city of Medoza had been destroyed by an earthquake, and 8,000 people killed.

at all. Some nears are like of leads of full of dead dogs. They have dreamed of trying to think, without system or order, and have failed and fell back discouraged. weakened, paralysed. Worse than all, their dwarfish, scattered efforts, their deadborn, superficial, smattering, jumbled-up contents haunt them hidiously. Rather let "Ignorance be bliss"-let me be free from the taint of knowledge, than have my brains oppressed with a great lot of rubbish, too heavy and too disordered to be

> Just as Samp turning over the temple of feating, many must mentally die. In this comparison, we would liken the Philistines to the lagions of ignorance, which the devil at the fall of man, brought into our world .-Good or bad comparison, let no critic care

> The death of the suicidal fool is the doom of one large physical portion. The minds self-destruction is being worked out even faster and surer, by our existing cus-

> toms of reckless eloquence.
>
> Temperance societies make a great hubbub. Book-burning societies, aiming at

> Life is short, and precious as it is al ort. Its attainments, therefore, must be limited

You have, doubtless, begun wrong al-

First, clear the coast—take every book away-stop your ears, (figuratively, at

Next, begin to read it, line by line, w cacy of a Middle Confederacy or a neutral by verse, chapter by shapter—slowly position of any of the Southern States, is